

## RIOTING IN ITALY

### NEWSPAPER PRINTS ACCOUNT OF TERROR IN MILAN

### TROOPS LAUGHED AT NOTE

Story to New York World From Special Correspondent, Mailed in Switzerland, Reaches America, Although Cable Version is Held Up and Now Allowed to Come.

The following article is copied from the New York Herald, which paper says it was filed for mailing at Lugano, Switzerland, on May 28 by E. Alexander Power, a World correspondent, but was stopped by censors, probably at London, on its way to New York. Two copies of it were afterwards mailed at Lugano, Switzerland, to go by different routes, and one of these copies has just reached this country. The events described are said to have occurred on May 28.

For the last thirty-six hours riot, arson, pillage and terror have ruled in Milan. In no revolution ridden capital of Latin America have I ever witnessed such shameful scenes as have for two nights and a day disfigured the great metropolis of northern Italy.

Hundreds of stores, offices and dwellings belonging to Austrians and Germans have been sacked, millions of dollars' worth of property has been wantonly destroyed, many German and Austrian residents have been brutally mistreated and others are in hiding in fear of their lives.

And this despite the fact that Milan is the headquarters of an army corps, and that, had the government so desired, the rioting could have been suppressed by the military in an hour. That is the significant thing about it. The authorities either did not want to suppress these outrages or did not dare to.

I saw the contents of a great Austrian shop in the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele transformed into kindling wood while Italian officers in the crowd applauded wildly.

Three squadrons of cavalry, riding in their saddles with laughter while the mob looted the offices of a German concern in the Piazza del Duomo. In the Via Venezia I saw Italian soldiers in uniform actively engaged in looting and destruction. And I saw territorial troops refuse point blank to obey when an officer of the bersagliere ordered them to push back a crowd.

Every Englishman and Frenchman with whom I talked exclaimed bitterly: "Are these the men in whom we have welcomed as allies?"

Though the streets were filled with cavalry, infantry police and carabinieri, I did not see a single attempt made to restrain or even remonstrate with the rioters. The astounding apathy displayed by the authorities justified the conclusion either that the mob worked with the consent, if not with the connivance, of the government, or that the government did not dare to interfere with the mob.

The latter conclusion is probably the true one. It is in fact, the only one that the government is in constant fear of revolution, and that had it not entered upon a foreign war it would have been confronted by war at home.

Were it not for the energy and initiative displayed by American Consul General and Vice Consul Robb, American interests in Milan would have suffered heavily. Learning that the Vera Shoe Company, owned by Rice and Hutchins of Boston, had formerly employed an Austrian manager, they started to wreck the premises, but were deterred by the vigorous protests of the consular officials. A demonstration was also made before the residence of Dr. Pape, an American dentist, who has lived for many years in Milan.

The consulate is filled with German-Americans begging for protection, and the consul is straining the state department regulations to the breaking point in order to save their property, and possibly their lives. By midnight the riots had turned into a veritable Saturnalia. Though the street lights had been extinguished, owing to the reported approach of a Zeppelin, the streets were almost as light as day from the huge pyramids of blazing merchandise and the wild figures silhouetted against the flames, shrieking "Long live Italy!" and "Death to the Austrians!"

By daybreak there was not a street and scarcely a block in the entire business district which did not display one or more shattered store fronts, and whose pavements were not strewn with every conceivable form of merchandise. Parading the thoroughfares were processions of frenzied manifestos bearing bolts of silk, women's garments, rubber goods, toys and furniture looted (Continued on last page.)

## CUNARDERS HAD NO GUNS

Testimony of Witnesses of New York Disprove Stahl Affidavit.

The federal grand jury investigating the facts of the matter at New York Wednesday had it established before them by at least three witnesses that the Cunard liner Lusitania was unarmed when it was sunk by the German submarine on its way to Liverpool.

The testimony brought out in the hearing is a complete refutation of the affidavit of Gustav Stahl, who swore in an affidavit before the state department that he saw four guns hidden on liner before she sailed on her voyage. Others made the same affidavit with Stahl, but the testimony conclusively proves, according to those who were present, that such was not the fact in the matter.

It was brought out in the hearing that Stahl, who was virtually an immigrant appeared to possess plenty of money after the affidavit was made, and the inference was compelling as to where the money was secured.

May Bar Christianity. According to the president of the Seventh Day Adventists, Japan adopted Korean proposals to eliminate the teaching of Christianity in all schools of Korea.

## MEDIATION BRYAN'S PLEA; MAY END EUROPEAN WAR

Third and Concluding Statement Issued by Former Secretary at Washington Friday.

Former Secretary Bryan, in the third and concluding section of his statement on "the causeless war," issued Friday, suggests mediation as the "way out." As a preventative of war, Mr. Bryan proposes universal extension of his investigation commission peace treaty plan.

"Mediation," the statement says, "is the means provided by the international agreement, through which the belligerent nations can be brought into conference, time for investigation of all disputes is the means by which future wars can be averted, and the cultivation of international friendship is the means by which the desire for war can be rooted out."

In elaborating his plan for restoration of peace, Mr. Bryan urges that neutral nations in advocating peace crystallize sentiment in favor of peace into a coercive force and offer mediation jointly or severally; that the warring nations join in a treaty to prevent the perpetration of any permanent international commission of every dispute that may arise, no matter what its character or nature; and that a world-wide educational movement to cultivate a spirit of brotherhood among the nations be undertaken as the final task of the advocates of peace.

"Great nations can not be exterminated," says Mr. Bryan. "Predictions made at the beginning of the war have not been fulfilled. The British did not destroy the German fleet in a month. Germany did not take Paris in two months, and the Russian army did not eat Christmas dinner in Berlin. But even if extermination were possible, it would be a crime against civilization which no nation or group of nations could afford to commit."

"When can peace be restored? Any time now, if the belligerents are really weary of this war and ready to let the ruler state in clear, distinct and definite terms the conditions upon which it is willing to agree to peace; then, if an agreement is not reached, blame for continuance of the war will be upon those who made unworkable demands."

In proposing mediation the former secretary points out that The Hague convention expressly declares an offer of mediation shall not be considered an unfriendly act, and adds: "The duty of offering mediation may seem to rest primarily upon the United States, the largest of the neutral nations and the one most intimately bound by ties of blood to all the belligerents. The United States did make an offer immediately after the war began, but why not again and again until our offer or some other offer is accepted?"

"But our action or failure to act need not deter any other neutral nation from acting. This is not a time to stand on ceremony if any other country, for any reason—no matter what the reason may be—is in a better position than we to tender its good offices, it should not delay a moment."

"A treaty such as those which now protect the peace of the United States," he says "would give a year's time for investigation and report, and who doubts that a year's time would be sufficient to reach an amicable solution of almost every difficulty. Does any one suppose that the present war would have been begun if a year's time had been taken to investigate the dispute between Austria and Serbia?"

## TURKS DRIVE BRITISH FORCES FROM GALLIOLI POSITIONS

Allied Fleet Seeks Safety From Submarines at Anchor in the Bay of Kefala.

Constantinople reports Thursday via Berlin, by wireless, that the British fleet, comprising the Turkish positions at Avia Burnu, on the west coast of Gallipoli peninsula, made by a correspondent of the Associated Press, shows that the British have lost most of the ground formerly held in the peninsula.

The British troops now hold only a small crescent northward of Gaba Tepe, on the west coast of the peninsula, near its extremity, twenty-eight hundred yards long and eleven hundred yards wide in its broadest part. The crescent includes three small barrel hill crests and a beach below. The British troops have little water, and are without shelter from the sun.

The correspondent was reliably informed that the British fleet has taken refuge in Kefala Bay, on the northeast coast of Imbros Island, about ten miles from the Gallipoli coast. The British ships could be seen from heights on shore at anchor in the bay.

On three occasions the Turks have been successful in shelling mines under British vessels in their place of refuge.

## LONDON STOPS U. S. MAIL

Swedish Government Instructs Minister to Inform Government.

Formal notice that United States mail pouches destined for Sweden had been broken open in England and their contents tampered with was submitted to the state department Thursday by W. A. F. Ekenren, the Swedish minister with a request for appropriate action.

The minister called at the department and delivered to Secretary Lansing a letter, written on instructions from his government, reciting instances of interference with mail from Sweden and pointing out that such acts were in violation of the provisions of the World Postal Convention and of other treaty stipulations. The letter stated that the seals of mail bags were broken, that letters were opened and censored and that one registered unit was retained.

President Wilson feels much encouraged by reports that the pending negotiations with Germany will reach a peaceful conclusion.

Admits Loss of Submarine.

Rein reports the loss of Submarine U-14. Her crew was captured by the British.

## ADVANCE GOES ON

### TEUTONS TAKE 122,000 CAPTIVES SINCE JUNE 1

### RUSSIANS FALLING BACK

Serious Fighting in Front of Lemberg Attracts Attention of World's Onlookers—Russians Admit Loss of Villages in Baltic Provinces—Germans Claim 40,000 Prisoners.

The fight in Galicia has developed nothing to stem the Austro-German advance toward Lemberg, and Berlin claims the Russians are retreating, leaving their own frontiers toward the north, four miles from the Galician border.

This means an invasion of Russian territory at a new point, but, according to military observers in London, it may spell ultimate advantage for the Russians in that a general Russian retreat northward into Poland would divert Gen. Linsingen's attempt to crush the Russian front near Zuraawa, which would sever the communications of the Russian army in southeastern Galicia and Prussia.

The military writers say the real danger zone from the Russian standpoint is in the Zuraawa district and along the Dniester.

According to Berlin the Austro-German forces have battered through Nemerow, thirty miles northwest of Lemberg, and are advancing toward the city, which is only twenty-five miles west of the Galician capital.

Three great masses of Austro-German forces are sweeping from the San toward the capital, and the prediction is made that the decisive battle, if one is fought, will take place in the vicinity of Grodek, where military observers believe the Russians should benefit by the lake country.

British newspapers, though not minimizing the importance of the Austro-German successes in Galicia, acclaim what is styled the Grand Duke Nicholas's strategy in driving his front from north and south to northwest and southeast. This manoeuvre, it is asserted, has deflected the Austro-German blow to some extent, and at the same time denied them a full test of strength.

Gen. von Mackensen, according to Gen. von Grodek, has given the night in which to capture Lemberg, and it would seem that, at the rate his co-ordinate forces are going forward, this time limit will be ample if the Russians are unable to initiate a stiffer resistance than they are showing.

Vienna reports: "In Galicia the Russians, despite their obstinate resistance, could not withstand the general attack by the allied armies. Hotly pursued by our victorious troops, the remainder of the defeated Russian army is retreating across New-Know, Lubaczow and Javorow."

"South of the Lemberg railroad the army of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli Tuesday night stormed the Russian positions on the entire front, driving the enemy across Sadowa-Wisznia and Rudki."

South of Dniester the fighting proceeded near the bridgehead. The troops of Gen. Pfanner captured Nizniow.

"From June 1 to June 15 our total war booty has been one hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred thirty-two cannon, one hundred and eighty-seven machine guns and seventy-eight munition wagons."

Berlin reports: "In the eastern theatre, Russian attacks against the German positions southeast of Mariampol, east of Augustow and north of the Lubowka, were all repulsed. Our attack along the Lipowka-Kelwara front gained further ground, several positions being recaptured. We made two thousand and forty Russian prisoners and captured three machine guns."

On the north of the upper Vistula our troops repulsed an attack on the positions we took from the Russians on Monday.

"The defeated Russian armies attempted on Tuesday along the entire front to recapture the positions north of Sieniawa, and the Dniester marshes to bring the Teutonic allies to a standstill. In the evening the Russians everywhere had been driven from their positions near Gieplie, north of Sieniawa, in the Lubowka sector, and the Teutonic allies, south of Niemow and west of (Continued on last page.)

## RUSSIAN TROOPS FORCED INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY

Petrograd Admits Withdrawal From Bukowina—Three-Day Fight on San Result in Withdrawal.

London reports Wednesday: In the eastern war arena the Russian forces still are slowly and stubbornly retreating. The latest Petrograd official report admits withdrawal from Bukowina, the frontier in Russian territory from Czernowitz, Bukowina, between the Dniester and the Pruth, and at the extreme southeast of the long eastern fighting line.

The same report says fresh German forces, brought up near Jaroslaw, compelled the Russians to retire for some distance on the right bank of the San, after three days of desperate fighting.

On the remainder of the eastern front the Russians apparently are contenting themselves with repelling attacks except on the left banks of the Tisza and the Stry rivers, where they claim to have taken numerous prisoners and machine guns and to have recaptured villages.

Turkey Wants Separate Peace.

According to an Italian newspaper Turkey has sent an emissary to Berlin to receive permission to make separate peace with the allies, owing to a scarcity of food and ammunition.

Danes for Neutrality.

The lower house of the Danish parliament has unanimously voted to support the present neutrality policy of the government.

Italians Sight Trieste.

Italian outposts have arrived within sight of Trieste, according to an Undine dispatch.

## MOVIE ACTORS BLOWN UP; NARROWLY MISSED DEATH

Assistant Touches Off Powder Keg at Mistaken Signal—Bodies Blown Through Air.

While presenting the last series in "A Trade Secret," Frederic DeBelleville, a movie actor, and Miss Bettie Marshall, an actress, narrowly escaped being blown to death in the Hudson River Wednesday.

An old craft had been towed down the river for destruction. Mr. De Belleville and Miss Marshall climbed aboard the barge. In another launch were two camera men, adjusting their instruments.

A third man, who was to have charge of powder and celluloid on board and was to touch it off at the proper signal, was on the rear of the barge. When all was ready for action, Mr. De Belleville and Miss Marshall took their stand at the side of the barge, dressed for their parts.

At a signal from the camera men they began conversation. Apparently the boat was to be blown up. A move made by the camera men was mistaken by the powder man as a signal for the explosion. It had been planned for the actor and actress to dive into the water before this came, but they were too late.

So forcible was the explosion that a huge hole was ripped in the bottom of the old barge. Mr. De Belleville and Miss Marshall were tossed high in the air and a tongue of flame shot across the actress' cheek, burning her severely before she struck the water. A piece of wood cut a deep wound in Mr. De Belleville's cheek. It struck him a glancing blow or it might have rendered him unconscious.

Miss Marshall was screaming from fright and pain when she came to the surface. Mr. De Belleville swam to her and supported her.

The explosion had overturned the launch containing the two camera men and the one containing Mr. Taggart rocked dangerously. He quickly rescued Miss Marshall and Mr. De Belleville, both of whom were suffering from shock and submersion.

Mr. Taggart then rescued the camera men, who were clinging to the sides of their launch. Their cameras were lost. The barge then was burning fiercely, the flames fed by the celluloid. On its stern stood a powder keg. Mr. Taggart brought his launch up and asked him if he were "Mistook the signal," replied the man, who was in a bad state of nerves. "Thought it was time," he added, as he climbed into the launch.

## YAQUI INDIANS DECLARE WAR ON THREE NATIONS

Navy Department Sends Three Warships to Extend Relief to the Imperiled Americans.

War on the United States has been declared by the Yaqui Indians, according to state department reports. In addition to the Colorado, which left San Diego Wednesday with 600 marines, orders for the admiral, who is dispatched to aid in relieving American settlers in the Yaqui valley.

Somewhere off the coast of Lower California the radio began snapping out orders for the admiral, who started the protected cruiser Chattanooga for the Colorado.

All three are destined for Tobat Bay, near Guaymas, railroad terminus and seaport in Sonora. Ninety miles southeast of Guaymas is Esperanza, where an American colony, which has successfully resisted attacks of Yaqui Indians is reported to be again in danger.

The Indians, who have declared their independence, seek to oust settlers from land which is said to have been taken from Yaquis under the administration of Porfirio Diaz.

In their declaration of war the Indians included Mexico, because the Mexicans have deprived them of their rich lands; the United States, because several hundred Americans occupy valuable mineral and agricultural lands in the Yaqui valley; and the United States, because during a recent Yaqui raid a German colonist defended his home with remarkable success and with great loss to the savages.

## SHIP ESCAPES SUBMARINE

Crew Boards Vessel After Its Surrender and Make Escape.

With a big list to port and all her pumps working at full pressure, the steamer Turnwell steamed into the port of Milford Haven, Wales, Thursday after having surrendered to a German submarine, the crew of which had ordered her to surrender.

The escape of the steamer was due to the fact that the submarine's captain did not remain long enough by the Turnwell to make sure of the effectiveness of the bombs.

The Turnwell, which is a vessel of forty-two hundred sixty-four tons, left Liverpool June 15 for New York. She was overhauled by the submarine thirty miles off the Pembroke coast Wednesday and her crew ordered to take to their boats.

The Germans boarded the Turnwell, exploded the bombs and then hurriedly got off, having sighted the British coasting steamer Trafford, a vessel of two hundred and thirty-four tons, which they pursued and sank in the place for Berlin. Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhard, special envoy of the imperial German ambassador to the United States, declared that the force of public opinion in this country in regard to Germany is now less aggressive than formerly. There is more of a disposition to remain calm while hope is expressed for a peaceful settlement. Dr. Gerhard said all hope for a satisfactory settlement of the issues involved were enmeshed.

## HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT

Dr. Meyer Gerhard Says United States is Less Aggressive Now.

A dispatch from Copenhagen Wednesday says that Just before departing from the place for Berlin, Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhard, special envoy of the imperial German ambassador to the United States, declared that the force of public opinion in this country in regard to Germany is now less aggressive than formerly. There is more of a disposition to remain calm while hope is expressed for a peaceful settlement. Dr. Gerhard said all hope for a satisfactory settlement of the issues involved were enmeshed.

## CHICAGO CARMEN'S STRIKE CALLED OFF WEDNESDAY

Employees and Operators Agree to Arbitrate Differences and Cars Resume Work Thursday.

The strike of fourteen thousand street car men which began Monday was called off shortly after five o'clock Wednesday. A points at issue will be settled by arbitration.

Operation of cars on all lines was to be resumed as quickly as the striking men could be notified.

The end of the strike which has tied up electric transportation for two days, came with the selection of Mayor William Hale Thompson as the third member of a board of arbitration, the main question at issue. Officials of the companies will select an arbitrator by Saturday, it was announced. W. D. Mahon, international president of the street car men's union, probably will represent the men.

The selection of Mayor Thompson was agreed to at a fifteen-hour conference which began Tuesday afternoon. Union leaders, officials of the traction lines and members of the Chicago Surface Lines strike committee were in attendance.

After a heated discussion on the question of selecting a third arbitrator, Leonard A. Busby, president of the Chicago Surface Lines, suggested the name of Mayor Thompson and the men, headed by W. D. Mahon, accepted him after a short discussion. When the conferees emerged from the mayor's office their faces were wreathed in smiles.

## PUT BAN ON NEWSPAPERS

Washington Officials Look for Peace but Acknowledge Danger.

Official information has been received in Washington that the German government has notified the newspapers there that they must be moderate and conservative in their comments on the American note and the situation caused by the submarine warfare.

This notice is supposed to explain the absence of hostile expressions on the part of the German press toward the American note and the submarine warfare. The United States since the last of the American note was made public in Germany. It is to these fairly friendly opinions that most of the optimistic feeling that prevails in certain quarters in Washington is due.

Without doubt there is a rather general impression in Washington official circles that there will be no break in the relations between the United States and Germany, but well-informed officials do not overlook the fact that Germany has shown no disposition to concede anything in the position of modifications of the submarine warfare.

The president has not abandoned his contention that the practices of the German submarine commanders are contrary to the laws of nations and that there is no reason to suppose that he will be satisfied with suggestions of an obviously dilatory character made attractive by a background of soft and pleasant words on the part of Germany and the United States will weather the present diplomatic storm without a break is not as pronounced in high quarters as elsewhere.

## MARINES GO TO MEXICO TO RESCUE AMERICANS

Navy Department Order Admiral Howard to Use Whatever Force is Necessary.

The navy department announced in Washington Wednesday that Admiral Howard has been ordered to take three hundred marines and three hundred bluejackets aboard the cruiser Colorado and use any force that may be found necessary in view of his discretion to the Yaqui valley, Sonora, Mexico, where he will employ the marines to rescue Americans held in rescuing a merchant vessel and the United States will weather the present diplomatic storm without a break is not as pronounced in high quarters as elsewhere.

## GREATEST LOSS OF LIFE IN LATEST AERIAL RAID

London Report Third Attack on Capital in Little Over Two Weeks by German Machines.

Zeppelins flew over the northeast coast of England Tuesday night and Wednesday fifteen persons are dead from their missiles and as many more are wounded. Never before has an air raid in England taken such a toll in human life.

This is the third air attack in a little over two weeks. On May 31 the date of the first attack on London from the clouds, with four persons killed, and on June 6 the east coast of England was the scene of an attack with five fatalities.

Germany is showing considerable bitterness, judging from the reports reaching London over the air raid Tuesday on the city of Karlsruhe. The press is demanding retaliation. Paris in turn reports officially that this raid was a reprisal for the dropping of bombs by the Germans on open French and English towns.

## STATE DEPARTMENT SATISFIED

Lansing Tells German Ambassador That "Spy" Incident is Closed.

Acting Secretary of State Robert Lansing Friday afternoon announced that he had informed the German ambassador that his denial of the story that another German had been substituted for Myer Gerhard, his special messenger to Berlin, was considered satisfactory by the American state department and that the incident was closed.

It was charged in some quarters that another person was sent abroad in place of Myer Gerhard, and that this person, who was a spy, gained free access to his country under the safe conduct which was given the special representative from the German ambassador here.

## TRAVELERS WIN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Jerome Travers won the open golfing championship of the United States Friday afternoon at Short Hills, N. J. He made the round in a score of two-ninety-seven. Tom McNamee of Boston came second, making it in one less stroke.

## ITALIANS ABOUT ITALIANS

A dispatch from Chiasso says that the battle in East Trentino ended in a complete victory for the Italian soldiers, who routed the Austrians exposing them.

## SAWS WAR IS WRONG

### SLAYING OF NATION WORSE THAN SIMPLE MURDER

### BRYAN EXPLAINS CAUSE

Ex-Secretary Says Present War is the "Causeless War" and Shows That Each Ruler Declared He Wanted No War—Preparedness Brought Convulsion in Europe, He Argues.

William Jennings Bryan's promised second installment of his "Causeless War" essay was issued Tuesday. After denouncing the strife raging in Europe and declaring that all wars are waged for selfish ends, he directed pointed shafts at those who advocate preparedness as the best insurance for peace. He also praises President Wilson's efforts for peace. The statement follows:

"The conflict now raging in Europe has been described as the 'causeless war,' but since no one could be so foolish as to lay the blame for such an unholy situation upon an overruling Providence, it must find its origin in acts for which man, and man alone, is responsible.

"It is not a race war; on the contrary, the racers are quite inexplicably mixed. It is not a religious war. On the Bosphorus the Cross and the Crescent make common cause. Protestant kaiser and Catholic emperor have linked their forces and hurl the veteran legions against an army in which are indiscriminately mingled communists of the Greek Church, of the Church of Rome and of the Church of England.

"Nor yet is it a rivalry between families. The leading races of the world are in the ally of the Slav, while in the opposing ranks, Teuton and Turk fight side by side.

"Neither is it a religious war. On the Bosphorus the Cross and the Crescent make common cause. Protestant kaiser and Catholic emperor have linked their forces and hurl the veteran legions against an army in which are indiscriminately mingled communists of the Greek Church, of the Church of Rome and of the Church of England.

"For yet is it a rivalry between families. The leading races of the world are in the ally of the Slav, while in the opposing ranks, Teuton and Turk fight side by side.

"Each ruler declared that he did not want war. Would they all say this if an adequate cause for war had actually existed? They have all denied responsibility for the war. Would they have done so if they had regarded the war as either necessary or desirable?

"It is inconceivable. It would be a gross libel on them—say all and sundry, but a wanton disregard of their sacred duty.

"What, then, was the cause? If I have correctly analyzed the situation, the war is a natural result of a false philosophy. Theories of life are in the hands of the nations for good or for evil. They enter our very being, and may be as deadly to the moral man as germs of disease, taken into the body, are deadly to the physical man. The fundamental basis of this philosophy is that might makes right.

"Conquest is the word used to describe the means employed for securing the thing desired, if the force is employed by a nation, and the commandments—Thou shalt not steal and Thou shalt not kill.

"By what sophistry can rulers convince themselves that, while petty larceny is criminal, grand larceny is not? That while it is reprehensible for one man to kill another for his money, it is glorious for the inhabitants of a nation to take the life of another man who wades through slaughter to a throne and crushes the bones of millions of mankind?

"As in the case of the individual, the violation of the commandments—Thou shalt not covet, Thou shalt not steal and Thou shalt not kill—are usually traceable to the violation of the first and great commandment. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me—that is, to the putting of self before service of the Creator.

"The violation of the commandments by nations is not always, but usually, due to selfishness—the putting of supposed material advantages before obedience to the divine law.

"War is occasionally altruistic in purpose, and the soldier always expects (Continued on last page.)

## RUSSIANS CAPTURE 150,000 SAYS PETROGRAD FRIDAY

Operations Around Austrian Border Reviewed—German Claims Are Disputed.

Petrograd reports Friday in an official review of the recent operations on the Russo-Austrian front:

"The development of the battle along the Tzimenitz-Svika front, along which one of the six armies attacking our forces in Galicia is operating, will serve to give some idea of the magnitude of the actions in this region. The significance of the operations in the vicinity of Stry is found in the fact that they were an endeavor to turn our front opposed to the phalanxes under Gen. Mackensen.

"The eventual success of the enemy in the direction of Stry and Lemberg would have been of great help to the offensive of Gen. Mackensen. Failure, on the other hand, would have meant that Mackensen's operations were merely a series of fruitless frontal attacks.

"The above mentioned sector on the Dniester river, however, was not the scene of the principal fighting, even with regard to the numbers of troops engaged.

"The principal attack was delivered by the army under Gen. von Bothmer at a point more to the east. The attack against Zidaczow was repulsed but on June 6 Gen. von Bothmer crossed the Dniester near Juravna and on June 8 occupied the left hand bank for a distance of fifteen miles.

"June 8 and 9 the bulk of the German forces was decisively defeated and thrown back across the Dniester. Nevertheless, on June 10, the German forces, beginning a general offensive, delivered a new attack with the remains of its regiments. The principal German forces along the right bank of the Stry and attacked our bridgehead near Zidaczow.

"Toward the fifteenth of June the time came for another reverse of the enemy. At Beresentica and Kruliska alone we killed with the bayonet and buried one thousand German warriors who had abused the rights of the Dniester. Between May 29 and June 15 we captured in this sector forty thousand prisoners, including eight hundred and sixty officers; over one hundred machine guns and two dozen cannon.

"The total losses of the enemy on a front of thirty-eight miles were between one hundred and twenty thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand men.

"These additional columns descending the slopes of the Carpathian mountains daily and reinforced the enemy. Supplementary detachments, originally destined for eastern Prussia, met their final fate in the valley of the Stry. The addition of considerable reinforcements brought into the scene of operations the German army under the command of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli.

"We have noted serious symptoms of demoralization which are beginning to show themselves in the ranks of the enemy in the vicinity of Mikalajow.

"It has been interesting to trace the reflection of events on the Dniester in the official military announcements of the enemy. Every step, however small, in the advance of the Germans has been reported in their announcements in a German victory and a disorderly flight on the part of the Russians.

"The following day the announcements would have been that the German army was successfully resisting the pressure of the Russians, and on the third day that the Russians had great forces at their disposal in the region in question